

SEPTEMBER 10.

Federated Malay States.

155
15

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
1914.

CONTENTS:

CHIEF SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1913.

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1914.

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APPENDICES.

OUTPUT OF TIN AND TIN ORE (*three charts*)
GENERAL RETURN

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

[The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.]

[A pikul is 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds av.]

[A tahil is 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. av.]

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the Federated Malay States for the year 1913 amounted to \$44,332,711 (£5,172,149), being \$9,858,061 in excess of the sum estimated and \$1,685,024 more than that collected in 1912.

The collections under the various heads of revenue for the past five years are shown in the following table :

Heads of revenue.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	1,312,238	1,636,152	1,771,317	2,078,779	2,314,566
Customs	11,259,326	10,851,374	11,313,173	14,068,351	13,680,224
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	3,137,153	3,204,848	9,574,437	12,008,016	12,255,993
Fees of Court, etc. ...	734,127	764,358	935,576	928,165	1,230,551
Interest	1,073,117	1,095,155	1,383,981	1,763,554	2,088,307
Forest	487,133	500,806	604,165	602,558	614,953
Posts, Telegraphs and Stamps	556,688	835,204	704,731	612,419	679,876
Railways	5,377,409	5,996,649	7,039,789	8,432,647	9,469,446
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	24,193	28,412	25,968	31,223	39,224
Municipal... ..	1,001,331	1,074,742	1,183,760	1,325,340	1,483,685
Land Sales	284,146	565,318	519,647	796,635	475,886
Total	25,246,861	26,553,018	35,056,544	42,647,687	44,332,711

In all items except Customs and Land Sales a satisfactory increase is shown as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in Customs was caused by a fall in the duty on rubber of \$176,373, on tin of \$104,389, and on spirits of \$120,735.

The sale of chandu rose by \$2,142,024, an increase due almost entirely to the enhanced price put on the drug, the actual consumption showing a slight falling off.

The revenue from licensed gaming houses, which in 1912 produced \$2,428,325, ceased from 1st January of the year under review, from which date all public gaming was prohibited.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The following table shows the expenditure for the past five years :

Heads of expenditure.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments ...	5,183,243	5,357,965	5,635,129	6,275,544	6,816,049
Other Charges ...	3,846,901	4,026,341	4,688,546	5,155,380	6,279,290
Pensions, etc. ...	344,857	388,955	409,225	460,613	524,707
Transport ...	40,292	59,885	69,348	59,424	75,379
Exchange ...	4,835	4,298	10,554	6,819	605
Miscellaneous Services ...	260,664	242,299	314,450	441,767	1,700,638
Purchase of Land ...	109,418	98,176	87,760	171,979	556,222
Census ...	...	...	77,050	3,574	...
Expenditure under Vol- unteer Enactment ...	14,517	18,954	...	...	...
Works and Buildings ...	2,136,534	2,257,351	2,413,702	2,546,848	4,852,992
Roads, Streets and Bridges	3,793,353	3,386,944	3,455,366	4,174,373	4,477,884
Irrigation and Drainage	...	...	...	...	...
Works ...	85,304	110,425	153,894	161,248	266,412
Railways ...	7,469,342	7,514,810	7,550,514	11,527,070	21,682,868
Special Expenditure ...	344,595	132,207	337,211	5,848	54,535
Total ...	23,633,853	23,598,610	25,202,749	30,990,487	47,287,581

3. The estimated expenditure for the year was \$46,506,628 (£5,425,773), leaving a net deficit on the year's working of \$2,954,870.

In this expenditure are included two items for which no estimate was made :

Purchase of Singapore Railway ...	\$4,136,000
First payment towards Battleship "Malaya" ...	1,285,714

4. The proportion of Federal and State revenue and expenditure is as follows :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	\$	\$	\$
Federal ...	12,855,954	33,640,137	— 20,784,183
State ...	31,476,757	13,647,444	+ 17,829,313
			Deficit \$2,954,870.

It is again to be reported that the amount unexpended on Public Works Department, Special Services, Roads and Bridges, and Railways was very high, chiefly due to the fact there were neither staff nor contractors sufficient to carry out in the year all the works entered on the Budget.

5. The amount standing to the credit of the Federated Malay States on 1st January, 1914, was \$61,239,977 (£7,144,664), made up as follows :

Cash in Banks and Treasuries ...	\$ 1,537,571.74
„ Sub-Accountants ...	190,139.57
„ hands of Agents ...	852,647.53
Special Deposit in the hands of the Crown Agents. ...	8,275,093.31
Investments—	
Gold Securities ...	12,860,211.64
Indian „ ...	5,318,865.87
Fixed Deposits in Banks ...	1,450,000.00
Municipal Bonds ...	1,875,150.00

ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES.

Loans—

Native States	...	...	...	...	\$ 6,063,648.68
Johore Government	...	...	...	...	9,532,255.36
Siamese „	...	...	...	...	11,914,285.72
Planters	...	...	...	...	2,324,791.10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	949,112.48
Drafts and Remittances	...	...	...	...	194,298.66
Cash in Transit	...	...	...	...	229,339.43
Suspense	...	...	...	...	143,666.66
Sundry Advances	...	...	...	...	1,306,789.87
					<hr/>
					\$65,017,867.62

Deduct—

Deposits	...	...	\$1,557,660.08	
Bank over-draft and				
Crown Agents and				
Ceylon Agencies	...	2,220,230.55		
			<hr/>	3,777,890 63
				<hr/>
Balance	...	\$61,239,976.99		

6. The realizable assets of the Federated Malay States at their market value on 31st December, 1913, were as follows :

Gold Securities	...	...	...	...	\$10,287,212.86
Indian „	...	...	...	...	4,134,938.86
Fixed Deposits	...	...	...	...	1,450,000.00
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	...	1,875,150.00

LOANS.

7. The particulars of loans to other States are set out below :

Kedah	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2,720,953
Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	150,000
„ (Survey)	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
„ (Duff Development)	...	...	...	...	...	£ 300,000
Perlis	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 516,838
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	433,000
Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	41,182
Siam (Railways)	...	...	...	...	...	£ 4,000,000
Johore (Railway Advance)	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 9,532,255

Of the Kelantan (Duff Development) loan there remains to be paid in 1914, £50,000.

Of the Siam (Railway) loan there is yet to be paid a sum of £2,610,000.

The Government of Johore repaid during the year \$1,000,000, the balance outstanding at the close of the year being as stated above.

II.—TRADE.

(EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION AND SPECIE.)

VOLUME OF
TRADE.

8. The value of the total amounts of imports and exports (excluding bullion and specie) was \$232,325,315 (£27,104,620), being \$205.96 per head of estimated population (1,128,097).

This is an increase over the figures for 1912 of \$4,161,110, the percentage of increase being 1.82 per cent.

The value of the excess of exports over imports fell from \$81,000,000 in 1912 to \$64,000,000.

IMPORTS.

9. The value of imports amounted to \$84,153,576 (£9,817,917), an increase of \$10,468,185 or 14.2 per cent.

The principal increases were: tramway and railway material, \$1,999,000; ironware, \$1,278,000; machinery, \$961,000; oil, petroleum and benzine, \$624,000; tobacco and cigars, \$491,000; malt liquors, \$475,000; cycles and motor cars, \$451,000.

EXPORTS.

10. The aggregate value of the exports was \$148,171,739; the figure for 1912 being \$154,478,814: the decrease is attributable to the fall in the prices of Para rubber and tin; in each case a larger quantity being exported of a considerably diminished value.

The only important increase was \$593,000 in the case of rice.

11. The imports and exports for the last five years are shown in the following tables:

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS.					
Live animals, food, drink and narcotics ...	29,361,693	32,067,919	41,353,578	46,122,143	47,948,451
Raw materials ...	3,827,344	3,894,431	4,400,446	6,668,864	7,549,544
Manufactured articles ...	10,899,451	13,954,737	17,648,605	20,529,216	28,318,550
Sundries ...	127,336	177,989	283,610	365,168	337,031
Total value of merchandise	44,215,824	50,094,876	63,686,239	73,685,391	84,153,576
Bullion and specie ...	1,978,774	3,160,275	2,845,800	2,437,288	2,255,581
Gross total value ...	46,194,598	53,225,151	66,532,039	76,122,679	86,409,157
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.					
Live animals ...	2,052,983	2,074,527	2,551,977	3,511,240	3,818,548
Fish, dried and salted ...	799,437	945,299	1,034,427	1,143,935	1,253,164
Rice ...	11,748,830	11,780,015	13,976,503	19,276,383	18,982,984
Opium ...	2,508,485	2,938,227	6,868,731	3,041,215*	2,195,647
Provisions, fresh and salted	828,745	1,048,310	1,157,646	1,345,875	1,153,039
Spirits ...	1,314,873	1,161,260	1,304,481	1,461,428	1,714,912
Sugar ...	1,022,906	1,180,657	1,292,224	1,452,673	1,560,295
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,924,474	2,363,514	2,944,421	3,222,428	3,713,522
Petroleum and benzine ...	1,299,756	1,175,463	1,188,432	2,004,829	2,628,866
Apparel, hosiery and millinery ...	540,252	898,958	1,150,933	1,610,028	1,814,290
Cotton piece goods ...	1,848,440	2,067,684	2,428,987	2,585,867	2,765,087
Ironware ...	1,042,673	1,129,841	1,807,733	1,837,493	3,115,867
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	496,695	1,203,873	1,324,649	1,579,321	2,036,660
Machinery ...	650,604	1,045,582	1,871,379	1,954,776	2,915,258

* The explanation of the great difference between the value of opium imported in 1912 and the value of that imported in 1911 is that in 1911 the greater portion was valued at its selling price but in 1912 and 1913 all was valued at its buying price.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPORTS.					
Live animals, food, drink and narcotics ...	3,394,496	3,345,308	3,072,704	2,770,062	3,039,772
Raw materials ...	71,216,752	98,061,121	112,010,290	150,498,760	143,984,876
Manufactured articles ...	753,093	827,746	872,191	1,193,574	1,133,810
Sundries ...	18,388	10,024	13,318	16,418	13,281
Total value of merchandise	75,382,729	102,244,199	115,968,503	154,478,814	148,171,739
Bullion and specie ...	890,709	607,791	312,424	495,381	497,759
Gross total value ...	76,273,438	102,851,990	116,280,927	154,974,195	148,669,498
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.					
Rice ...	480,951	655,085	752,973	438,486	1,031,167
Sugar ...	848,770	679,794	235,343	161,673	6,594
Tapioca ...	638,156	516,252	312,286	350,719	199,135
Copra ...	726,884	1,194,226	1,294,301	1,303,169	1,808,913
Para rubber ...	14,389,560	38,441,610	39,914,672	63,124,342	56,663,959
Tin and tin-ore ...	54,894,224	57,154,891	69,710,339	84,123,743	83,643,617

DIRECTION OF
TRADE.

12. The direction of trade for the past five years is shown in the following tables; it is to be understood that much of the trade with the Colony is transit trade, and it is not at present possible to set out the proportions of British and foreign trade which comes into and goes out of the country via the Colony:

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).					
Singapore ...	24,548,142	27,821,668	30,223,120	35,440,812	35,247,325
Penang ...	15,048,974	17,734,548	25,396,943	30,422,000	27,317,995
Malacca ...	1,619,565	1,531,957	628,049	818,739	781,983
United Kingdom ...	3,246,616	4,017,170	6,308,871	8,455,181	15,929,443
Other British Possessions	566,626	755,368	1,408,482	2,149,527	2,565,375
Foreign Countries ...	1,164,675	1,394,440	2,566,574	3,362,396	4,567,036
Total ...	46,194,598	53,255,151	66,532,039	80,648,655	86,409,157
EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).					
Singapore ...	30,608,767	33,662,059	38,956,596	51,699,981	61,023,987
Penang ...	34,051,476	37,522,907	47,149,972	51,785,631	53,550,752
Malacca ...	621,723	696,652	475,561	1,111,720	1,033,838
United Kingdom ...	7,599,333	24,016,769	24,608,011	43,477,184	26,627,845
Other British Possessions	1,199,705	3,267,352	2,422,135	2,322,613	2,392,781
Foreign Countries ...	2,192,434	3,686,251	2,668,652	4,577,066	4,040,295
Total ...	76,273,438	102,851,990	116,280,927	154,974,195	148,669,498

CUSTOMS.

13. The total Customs revenue amounted \$13,648,820, a decrease of over \$400,000 in respect of the revenue collected in 1912, but as compared with 1911 an increase of over 2½ millions of dollars.

The duty on rubber fell from \$1,576,224 to \$1,395,923, and on tin from \$10,850,105 to \$10,698,235.

EXCISE.

14. Distilleries were licensed at seven places during the year, and duty to the amount of \$271,368 was collected—the amount of duty paid in 1911 was \$295,412.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

15. The following table shows in gallons the amount of liquor manufactured in and imported into the country for the past four years :

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Samsu, imported	320,562	353,083	357,681	413,041
Arrack, locally distilled	140,704	213,027	247,640	231,758
Brandy	49,946	57,224	78,272	88,792
Gin	154,385	137,590	155,265	85,970
Whisky	68,490	76,520	78,282	86,270
Wines	16,728	15,784	16,704	21,534
Malt liquor	873,408	2,258,672	697,688	1,018,145 *
Total ...	1,624,223	3,110,900	1,631,532	1,945,506

* In the case of malt liquors the figures for 1912 and 1913 represent dozen pints; for the previous two years there was another method of calculation, and the 1911 figure probably represents quarts.

CHANDU MONOPOLY.

16. The total amount of chandu purchased by the Department in 1913 was 2,187,090 tahils at a cost of \$2,167,038, or 99 cents per tahl; for 1912 the respective figures were 2,530,622 tahils and \$2,935,522, or \$1.16 per tahl.

On 1st January the price to dealers was \$5 per tahl (1½ oz.), the sale to the public being fixed at \$5.50. In February these prices were raised to \$6 and \$6.50, respectively; the result being a decrease in the amount purchased by the public but a considerable increase in the gross cash receipts, the figures being for 1912, 2,543,041 tahils and gross receipts \$11,488,906, and for 1913, 2,191,064 tahils with receipts to the amount of \$12,776,005.

Fees for licences to sell chandu amounted to \$55,630 as against \$31,973, the reason being an increase in the licence fees in three States to bring them into line with the fees charged in Perak.

The number of licensed smoking saloons with retail licence was reduced to 249: the number of licences for retail only, or “off” licences, being 75.

Since the introduction of the Government monopoly the number of smoking saloons has been reduced by 309.

There were 442 cases under the Chandu Enactment, of which 387 ended in convictions; the fines imposed amounted to \$28,934.

DELETERIOUS
DRUGS.

17. There were 62 cases under the Deleterious Drugs Enactment, and fines amounting to \$4,795 were imposed. The number of cases in 1912 was 26. This increase is no doubt partly the result of increased activity on the part of the Superintendents and their staff.

III.—SHIPPING.

18. The following table gives the number and tonnage of vessels (excluding native craft) which entered and cleared at Federated Malay States ports during the last five years :

Year.			Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1909	...	...	4,674	1,610,777	4,677	1,611,334	9,351	3,222,111
1910	...	...	4,509	1,752,551	4,505	1,752,116	9,014	3,504,667
1911	...	...	4,836	1,936,763	4,831	1,933,566	9,667	3,870,329
1912	...	...	5,014	1,995,813	5,028	2,005,159	10,042	4,000,972
1913	...	...	4,882	2,124,907	4,877	2,124,284	9,759	4,249,191

19. Below will be found the particulars as to native craft for each State :

			Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1909								
Perak	...	...	5,349	92,366	5,540	96,108	10,889	188,474
Selangor	...	...	606	12,624	607	12,652	1,213	25,276
Negri Sembilan	...	...	435	4,605	423	4,731	858	9,336
Pahang	...	...	162	4,676	146	4,234	308	8,910
1910								
Perak	...	...	5,237	95,883	5,473	98,958	10,710	194,842
Selangor	...	...	420	7,691	363	7,861	783	15,552
Negri Sembilan	...	...	470	6,086	428	5,874	898	11,960
Pahang	...	...	110	4,236	84	3,565	194	7,801
1911								
Perak	...	...	5,398	97,457	5,636	99,244	11,034	196,701
Selangor	...	...	530	17,576	491	16,837	1,021	34,413
Negri Sembilan	...	...	535	7,310	475	7,026	1,010	14,336
Pahang	...	...	127	3,508	94	2,933	221	6,441
1912								
Perak	...	...	5,757	101,988	5,946	104,162	11,703	206,150
Selangor	...	...	642	25,524	599	25,515	1,246	51,079
Negri Sembilan	...	...	428	7,187	472	6,438	900	13,625
Pahang	...	...	112	3,250	91	2,793	203	6,043
1913								
Perak	...	...	6,647	128,218	6,724	129,971	13,371	258,189
Selangor	...	...	624	24,899	605	27,088	1,229	51,987
Negri Sembilan	...	...	840	11,492	855	12,295	1,695	23,787
Pahang	...	...	227	6,091	224	5,842	451	11,933

PORT SWETTENHAM.

20. The expansion of Port Swettenham as a port of call for ocean-going steamers is shown in the following return :

Year.			Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908	...	...	112	383,577	112	383,577	224	767,154
1909	...	...	174	591,142	174	591,142	348	1,182,284
1910	...	...	224	751,755	224	751,755	448	1,503,510
1911	...	...	236	837,130	233	835,937	469	1,673,067
1912	...	...	248	907,680	250	916,004	498	1,823,684
1913	...	...	284	1,035,448	284	1,035,448	568	2,070,896

In six years the number of vessels has more than doubled, and the tonnage has become nearly three times as great.

21. The development of the Port is one of the most interesting features of the year in connection with the Federated Malay States trade.

The site was chosen in the infancy of federation when the boldest optimist would not have ventured to predict the wonderful expansion of to-day.

The rapid increase of trade outpaced development for several years.

22. In the Estimates for 1913 a sum of \$860,100 was set aside for capital expenditure on trade facilities for the Port; in the current year more than three-quarters of a million of dollars has been similarly appropriated, and it may be hoped confidently that, with the completion of the new wharves, the erection of the new station and the delivery of the additional rolling stock, the Port will be equipped for all current requirements, and that the criticism of yesterday will give place to the congratulations of to-morrow for what has been achieved.

IV.—MINING.

REVENUE FROM
MINING.

23. The revenue derived from mining from all sources for the past three years is shown in the following table :

State.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Perak ...	\$5,553,825	\$6,787,850	\$6,655,803
Selangor ...	3,061,653	3,812,458	3,582,790
Negri Sembilan	401,629	437,656	463,149
Pahang ...	399,672	524,603	556,220
Total ...	\$9,416,779	\$11,562,567	\$11,257,962

24. The royalty on tin accounts for \$10,671,378, being \$178,743 less than in the previous year, and premia on leases for \$200,048, a decrease of \$149,956. The output of tin increased to 842,130 pikuls, an increase of 28,657 pikuls over the previous year.

Of this output, 85,503 pikuls were block tin and 756,627 pikuls tin in ore: a comparison with the previous year shows a decrease in the export of block tin of 89,282 pikuls and an increase of tin, in ore of 117,939 pikuls, pointing to a large increase in the quantity smelted in the Colony.

The average price was \$99.57 per pikul, equivalent to £195 3s. 1.7d. per ton, the highest price being \$114.80 on 2nd January, and the lowest \$83.50 on 24th December.

The total area alienated for mining was at the end of the year 282,202 acres.

25. The following table gives the statistics as to tin for the past five years :

TIN AND TIN-ORE EXPORTED.*

Year.	Pikuls.	Approximate value in Singapore.	Duty paid.	Average price per pikul.	Labour in mines excluding dulang passes.†
		\$	\$	\$ c.	
1909	818,887	55,684,365	7,150,465	68 00	184,699
1910	736,898	57,116,989	7,162,026	77 51	170,361
1911	741,698	69,645,466	8,818,764	93 90	196,427
1912	813,472	84,031,666	10,850,121	103 30	211,490
1913	842,129	83,850,837	10,698,234	99 57	225,405

* Excluding re-exports.

† A "dulang" is a pan chiefly used by women and children; 14,155 passes were issued in 1913 and it is estimated that 44,943 pikuls of tin, valued at \$2,213,775, were won by this class of labour.

The percentage of increase of exports in the four States was: Perak, 3.5 per cent.; Selangor, 1.35 per cent.; Negri Sembilan, 8.9 per cent.; and Pahang, 11.4 per cent.

GOLD.

26. The quantity of gold in ounces troy placed on the market in the past three years was :

State.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Perak	1,309.5	1,888.0	1,842.0
Selangor	—	—	—
Negri Sembilan	241.8	92.0	50.0
Pahang	7,677.0	12,441.0	13,083.0
Total	9,228.3	14,421.0	14,975.0

The value of the output for 1913 was \$497,391 (£58,029) as compared with \$478,983 (£55,881) in 1912, and \$306,514 (£35,760) in 1911. Of this amount, 13,087 ounces on a crushing of 97,254 tons was obtained from the Raub Mines in Pahang.

WOLFRAM.

27. The total export of wolfram was 3,470.6 pikuls, with an approximate value of \$138,824.

LABOUR FORCE.

28. The total labour force employed in mining (inclusive of individual licences but exclusive of "dulang" passes) when the Mines census was taken at the end of the year was 225,405, or an increase of 13,915 men.

Inclusive of labour saving machinery this gives 1.53 units of labour per acre alienated, with an output of 1.95 pikuls, valued at \$194.16 per unit.

The nationalities were :

Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	216,231
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	6,363
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	2,373
Other nationalities, exclusive of Europeans						243

There was no important variation in the cost of labour and the supply was up to all requirements. The health conditions were good except in a few districts where malaria was prevalent; quinine was distributed by officers of the department.

MACHINERY.

29. The total horse-power of steam, gas, oil, hydraulic and electrical plant employed in mining is estimated at 25,756, equivalent to 206,048 units of labour, and the rate of advance in this direction is stated to have been more than maintained.

COAL.

30. A Company to work the Rawang Coal Area was formed during the year: a commencement has been made on the railway connection from Kuang to the colliery. Further prospecting operations were in hand at the end of the year and it should not be long before Rawang coal becomes an important item in the fuel supply of the mines.

FUEL.

31. The fuel consumption in mines in 1913 was as follows as nearly as can be ascertained, the figures cannot however be regarded as strictly accurate :

State.	Coal.	Oil.	Wood.
Perak ...	22,135	550	205,500
Selangor ...	13,500	—	65,500
Negri Sembilan	—	—	18,000
Pahang ...	160	931	14,500
Total ...	35,795	1,481	303,500

ACCIDENTS.

32. The total number of deaths due to accidents in mines for the past three years is as follows :

State.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Perak ...	86	110	122
Selangor ...	35	54	58
Negri Sembilan ...	4	9	12
Pahang ...	27	26	33
Total ...	152	199	225

The death-rate on the total labour force employed is 0.99 per mille.

Every attempt is made to obviate accidents by frequent inspections, and by prosecution where enquiry discloses default or negligence.

33. As nearly as can be estimated, mines under Chinese management produced about 74 per cent. of the total output for the year.

V.—GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

34. The appointments of a Chemist and a Second Assistant Geologist were sanctioned.

Good progress was made with the mapping of the Ulu Selangor and Kuala Selangor districts, and the map should be ready for publication in 1915.

Further enquiries were made about Kaolin or China clay, and the Assistant Geologist has in hand a report on the resources of the country in this direction.

The following reports were prepared:

- (i) On the Tin Mines at Klian Intan, Upper Perak.
- (ii) On the Raub Gold Mines.
- (iii) On the Economic Geology of Perlis.
- (iv) On the Tin Deposits of Gunong Bakau.

VI.—CHINESE AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENTS OF
CHINESE
POPULATION.

35. The following table gives the statistics of Chinese immigration and emigration by ports of the Federated Malay States for the past five years:

Year.		Emigration.					Immigration.					Difference between immigration and emigration.
		Adults.		Children under 10 years.		Total.	Adults.		Children under 10 years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1909	...	52,603	6,064	1,243	715	60,625	49,659	5,617	888	573	56,737	— 3,888
1910	...	49,917	5,882	1,347	798	57,944	56,730	6,449	1,835	724	65,738	+ 7,794
1911	...	47,164	5,840	1,710	871	55,585	82,334	8,323	2,363	598	93,618	+ 38,033
1912	...	43,848	5,380	1,525	797	51,550	80,300	9,839	2,797	400	93,336	+ 41,786
1913	...	48,402	5,208	1,389	829	55,828	88,011	10,849	2,204	147	101,211	+ 45,383

Taking third class passengers from and to Penang and Malacca the excess of immigrants over emigrants was 5,476, showing a large addition to the Chinese population of the States.

LABOUR CONTRACTS.

36. The number of contracts signed by Chinese for work in the Federated Malay States showed a further decrease, there being only 268 as compared with 898 in the previous year. All contracts with “sinkhehs” or assisted immigrants on their first arrival from China will lapse on 1st July, 1914, under the provisions of the Labour Code.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

37. The number of societies registered in the Federated Malay States was 140, 55 of which owned landed property: 132 of the number were Chinese; 258 societies were exempted from registration.

38. In April by a simultaneous raid in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, the notorious “Wa Ki” Society, referred to in last year’s report, was, for the time being, broken up: 121 members were banished; some were released on finding security and others fled the country.

This society was a recrudescence of the notorious “Broken Coffin” Society of some years ago; it had branches in nearly every town of the Peninsula, and its ramifications are believed to have extended to

Burma. To the criminal activities of the older society, principally thefts and swindles on board ship, the "Wa Ki" added the promotion of illicit gaming, gang-robberies, and "sly" brothels, dealings in women and girls, and blackmail, among other malpractices. No one who has not been brought face to face with the deadly work of such a society can realize the amount of harm and distress which marks its path, or the terrorism which it brings to bear on the humbler sections of the populace.

However drastic may be the powers which it grants, there can be no doubt as to the value of the Banishment Enactment in dealing with members of such a society, and as a means of preserving the safety and welfare of the law abiding members of the community.

In all, 166 persons were banished for being connected with secret societies: of these, 38 were banished after convictions in Court.

39. The number of Chinese banished in the last five years from the four States of the Federation is as follows :

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909	80	116	6	14	216
1910	109	84	6	6	205
1911	97	37	8	12	154
1912	129	55	14	19	217
1913	263	174	39	10	486

Of this number, 187 had been connected with secret societies, 17 had been convicted of offences in relation to morphia, three were professional gamblers, two had been living on the proceeds of prostitution, and the rest were habitual or dangerous criminals, or bad characters: 18 of them had already been banished once.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' PROTECTION.

40. There were 430 houses known to the Department with 3,268 inmates; every assistance is given to these women, and their legal freedom is explained to them periodically.

There were 94 admissions to the Federal Home at Kuala Lumpur.

Four prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment, and in over 300 cases security was given.

Apart from enquiries into immigrants on arrival, 671 enquiries were held by officers of the Department under the same Enactment.

41. In spite of forebodings in certain quarters as to the effect of the stoppage of public gaming, the New Year (both English and Chinese) passed in what one may be allowed to call unusual quiet.

VII.—AGRICULTURE.

42. The expenditure on the Agricultural Department was \$382,207.

With a view to assisting and improving native agricultural methods provision was made for the appointment of two Agricultural Instructors and two Native Agricultural Apprentices. The appointment of two additional Chemists was also sanctioned: their work will be devoted mainly to problems of rubber manufacture.

43. The statistics relating to plantation rubber are given in the following table :

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
No. of estates ...	377	435	700	703	734
Acreage in possession ...	500,431	579,598	766,793	794,545	830,678
Acreage planted to 31st December ...	195,953	245,774	352,974	399,197	433,324
Exported, lbs. ...	6,087,815	12,212,526	19,695,330	34,732,415	53,131,904
Value, exports ...	\$14,455,982	\$38,466,140	\$39,914,672	\$63,124,342	\$56,663,959
Price, per lb. ...	5/0½ to 9/8½	4/9 to 11/6½	4/6 to 7/4	4/1 to 5/8½	1/11½ to 4/8

COST OF PRODUCTION.

44. The fall in the price of rubber, though it was unfortunately rapid, was not without some advantages. Estates generally were able to overhaul their expenditure, and considerable economies have been effected. "It may now be assumed," writes the Director, "that rubber can be produced and placed on board by many estates at 1s. per lb. Estates with large areas of older rubber and those favourably situated can produce for less than this, but it is not suggested that the majority of estates will be able to produce even at this price for some years."

Only 34,127 acres of rubber were opened during the year compared with 54,105 acres in 1912 and 107,200 acres in 1911.

YIELD.

45. The producing rubber acreage is returned at 164,390 acres, giving an average yield of 275 lbs. per acre. "When it is considered that about one-fifth of the whole bearing area has been taken in during the past two years, an estimate of 400 lbs. per acre does not seem to be unduly optimistic."

The output from estates is given as 20,226 tons as against 14,193 tons in 1912, the difference between this and the figures of exported rubber is due probably to production from small holdings, not included in the above, and estates which have not sent in returns.

LABOUR.

46. The number of labourers employed on estates of over 100 acres was 201,207, an increase of 13,157 over the previous year.

Tamils predominated in Perak and Selangor; Chinese in Negri Sembilan.

During the year a general movement was made in the direction of assimilating the wages on estates in the same district, though it was early realized that no general action could take place throughout the country.

The following table gives the highest and lowest rates.

	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	\$ <i>cts.</i>	<i>cts.</i>
Tamil (men) ...	50	30	50	27	50	28	0 65	25
Javanese ...	50	25	50	35	55	26	0 50	35
Chinese ...	90	40	90	50	90	52	1 00	60

47. The vulcanizing and testing station was erected and fully equipped at the end of the year.

Two sets of manurial experiments are being carried out on Castleton (Government) Estate, one on young trees and the other on trees which have been in bearing some time.

An extensive series of experiments is also being carried out with lime, potash, nitrogen and phosphate in all combinations.

COCONUTS.

48. The total area planted with coconuts is estimated at 174,234 acres, showing an increase as compared with 1912 of 16,634 acres; of this, 40,175 acres is returned as from estates of 100 acres and over.

The estate cultivation increased by nearly 10,000 acres.

Native copra in Perak is stated to show a marked improvement, being cleaner and of a better grade.

The most serious pest of coconuts has been the rat: large numbers appeared in the Bagan Datoh district where a great deal of damage was done.

PADI.

49. The acreage under padi for the season 1913-1914 is returned as 125,828 acres, practically the same as in the previous season, the yield showing a slight improvement.

The experiments in the Krian district were continued with satisfactory results; it is fairly certain that the failure of the crops on third class land in previous years has been due to wholesale destruction of the padi by deep water.

In Kuala Kangsar a series of experiments were instituted for the purpose of studying padi cultivation and of obtaining accurate data concerning different varieties of padi as a basis for seed selection.

The Malays of the district have become really interested in the experiments and have already applied for seed for the coming season.

LOCUSTS.

50. Considerable trouble was caused by invasions of locusts, and in June an organized campaign was instituted in Selangor and Negri Sembilan, which had become badly infested. Almost the whole time of the Agricultural Inspectors was given to this work, with the result that the numbers of the insect have been materially reduced.

AREA UNDER AGRICULTURE.

51. The following table gives the area under agriculture, exclusive of padi and orchards:

Year.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Coffee.	Other cultivation.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1909	123,815	196,953	5,885	26,736	373,389
1910	130,344	245,774	6,468	13,673	396,259
1911	142,774	352,974	11,313	18,751	525,812
1912	* 157,600	399,197	8,609	3,068	691,525
1913	40,175	433,324	7,695	4,133	485,327

* These figures include native holdings, but the other figures for the year include only estates of over 100 acres.

VIII.—FORESTS.

ADDITION TO
RESERVES.

52. The net addition to the area of reserved forest was 151,415 acres, or about 236.6 square miles, bringing the area finally reserved up to a total of 1,447 square miles, or 5.20 per cent. of the whole area of the States.

The percentage of reserves in each State was as follows :

Perak	5.78 per cent.
Selangor	11.94 „
Negri Sembilan	10.58 „
Pahang	2.41 „

At the end of the year, 19 proposed reserves or extensions to existing reserves, totalling 250,131 acres, were awaiting settlement.

PROTECTIVE BELTS.

53. The system of agricultural belts, inaugurated in 1912, was completed and approved in Selangor and Negri Sembilan, and only a few minor points were outstanding prior to completion in Perak ; the belts are marked on the Land Office plans, and are under the charge of the District Officers.

AREA OF FORESTS.

54. Practically all land not alienated is under forest, and the following table shows the different proportions of alienated land, reserved and unprotected forests in each State :

State.	Areas in square miles.			
	Area.	Reserved forest.	Alienated land.	Unprotected forest.
Perak	7,800	450	1,380	5,870
Selangor	3,200	382	920	1,897
Negri Sembilan	2,550	270	610	1,670
Pahang	14,300	345	410	13,545
Total	27,850	1,447	3,320	23,082
Proportion to total area	100 per cent.	5.20 per cent.	11.9 per cent.	82.9 per cent.

SYLVICULTURE.

55. Generally speaking the year was, as was 1912, a bad seed year, though it is reported that many of the more valuable trees, especially meranti, established themselves freely in areas over which improvement fellings had been made.

In the latter branch of silviculture, improvement fellings in favour of getah taban and hardwood trees were made over 11,699 acres as compared with 10,752 acres in 1912 ; of this, 7,360 acres represented new work. The total area thus treated to date is 36,169 acres ; the sum expended was \$23,646.

56. The larger plantations formerly upkept by the Department have been handed over to the Agricultural Department. Of the 549 acres retained, the following table shows the distribution and character :

Para rubber	73 acres
Chengal and para	6 „
Casuarina, tembusu and others on old mining land	270½ „
Getah taban	42 „
Teak	6½ „
Merbau	4 „
Mangrove	192 „

57. The revenue collected by the Department was \$613,409 as compared with \$603,140 in 1912 ; the expenditure was \$364,178.

IX.—LANDS.

LAND REVENUE.

58. The revenue derived from land amounted to \$2,832,661 as compared with \$2,875,414 in 1912.

Land sales (included in the above total) produced only \$475,886, or \$320,749 less than in the previous year.

The total area of land in occupation on the 31st December, 1913, was 2,135,067 acres.

59. The following tables show the revenue derived from land and land sales during the past five years :

LAND REVENUE.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Perak	641,095	773,922	860,278	997,843	1,051,635
Selangor	381,941	475,443	488,576	612,833	742,040
Negri Sembilan	191,934	272,578	295,989	337,356	354,723
Pahang	97,268	114,208	126,474	130,747	166,167
Total	1,312,238	1,636,151	1,771,317	2,078,779	2,314,565

LAND SALES.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Perak	129,366	280,111	218,367	329,851	190,130
Selangor	122,658	184,264	201,469	355,233	184,198
Negri Sembilan	27,803	88,053	88,203	83,355	73,106
Pahang	4,319	12,890	11,606	28,196	28,452
Total	284,146	365,318	519,645	796,635	475,886

60. The figures of alienation of the various classes of land for the past five years are appended :

—	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Building and agriculture.	Mining.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perak	76,518	6,780	105,921	10,464	106,607	9,165	61,431	9,103	48,956	8,162
Selangor	27,158	6,736	65,777	5,144	61,940	5,662	85,376	3,967	61,194	6,082
Negri Sembilan	15,029	993	66,193	1,067	32,245	1,037	39,086	1,208	21,693	1,023
Pahang	16,814	7,081	14,152	2,279	22,225	1,107	23,479	1,776	18,379	3,947
Total	145,519	21,590	252,043	18,954	223,017	16,971	209,372	16,054	150,222	19,214

Pahang and Selangor show a considerable increase in mining alienations.

61. The following analysis shows the nature of the documents of title on account of which the land rents are obtained for the past two years :

		1912.	1913.
Permanent	... Town and agriculture ...	\$1,100,166	\$1,533,111
Semi-permanent	... Mining leases and certificates ...	274,780	262,200
Impermanent	... Temporary occupation ...	58,817	52,660

62. The area of land estimated to be in occupation on first day of each of the past five years is shown in the table below :

	1st January, 1910.			1st January, 1911.			1st January, 1912.		
	Building and agri-culture.	Mining.	Total.	Building and agri-culture.	Mining.	Total.	Building and agri-culture.	Mining.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perak ...	474,845	149,653	624,498	543,596	146,540	690,136	622,875	147,603	770,478
Selangor ...	338,031	74,381	412,412	387,417	72,749	460,166	413,449	71,353	484,802
N. Sembilan	240,721	27,781	268,502	295,827	26,677	322,504	331,757	26,308	358,065
Pahang ..	80,759	44,391	125,150	99,945	41,720	141,665	117,945	44,439	162,384
Total ...	1,134,356	296,206	1,430,562	1,326,785	287,686	1,614,471	1,486,026	298,703	1,775,729

	1st January, 1913.			1st January, 1914.		
	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Total.	Building and agriculture.	Mining.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perak ...	644,837	146,211	791,048	704,001	146,813	850,814
Selangor ...	481,964	71,474	553,438	405,643	68,918	564,561
Negri Sembilan	335,381	25,416	360,797	361,922	22,894	384,816
Pahang ...	132,168	46,193	178,361	285,018	49,858	334,876
Total ...	1,594,350	289,294	1,883,644	1,846,584	288,483	2,135,067

LOANS TO NATIVE
AGRICULTURISTS.

63. The amount of the loans advanced to small agriculturists was \$140,815 as compared with \$115,505 on 31st December, 1912; this Fund, rightly administered, is a very real benefit to the Malay, in many cases being the means of saving ancestral land from falling into the hands of outsiders. In no case during the year was it necessary to take proceedings for the payment of principal and interest at due date.

PLANTERS' LOAN
FUND.

64. In July another million dollars was set aside for loans to planters, bringing the capital of the Fund to four million dollars. The amount actually advanced up to the end of the year was \$2,524,915, and the total amount authorized on 31st December was \$2,946,819. The demand for assistance during the year showed little or no diminution.

X.—SURVEYS.

COST.

65. The total cost of the Survey Department was \$1,164,471, an increase of \$72,502. The revenue collected was \$265,702, a decrease of \$48,002.

The increase in expenditure is due chiefly on account of a greater output in mapping and publication and to the cost of the Colonial Survey; also to the filling up of vacant appointments in the Revenue Survey Branch.

The decrease arises from a falling off in survey fees in Perak and Negri Sembilan, which quite outweighed the increases in Selangor and Pahang; this is due mainly to a diminution of remunerative work—*viz.*, in Perak fewer large estates, and in Negri Sembilan more native holdings and a large area of forest reserve.

66. The progress and cost of the Revenue Survey Branch for the past five years is set out in the following table:

Year.	Lots.	Acres.	Cost per acre.	Chains.	Cost per chain.	Total cost.
			\$		cts.	\$
1909 	15,498	166,002	2.91	611,600	79	484,462
1910 	16,319	260,858	1.59	608,010	68	415,691
1911 	15,320	271,612	1.58	608,786	70	428,593
1912 	16,665	264,810	1.90	642,001	78	503,273
1913 	18,481	270,375	2.14	663,958	89	590,498

67. The following extract from the Surveyor-General's report gives a general outline of the work accomplished during the year:

"The main triangulation of Kelantan was commenced and about half completed when further progress was stopped by the north-east monsoon. The progress of this work was impeded also by an outbreak of small-pox. Other work carried out by the Trigonometrical Branch during the year consisted chiefly in the continuation of the precise levelling and of the primary traverse of the Pahang river. A portion of the watershed of the main range forming the boundary between Selangor and Pahang was also accurately traversed and marked, and minor triangulation commenced in Upper Perak for the control of topographical work.

"The Topographical Branch continued work in Perak and the Colonial Survey Section in the Negri Sembilan. A survey, partly on large scales, of Gunong Tahan and the hills surrounding the head of the Teku valley, with a view to the planning of a hill station or sanatorium, was also undertaken and completed. The field work of the detail survey of Kuala Lumpur was completed.

"The progress of the Revenue Survey was normal, the total acreage and chainage returned being slightly in excess of that returned for 1912. The demand for land seems to remain about the same, the returns showing only a slight total decrease in the number of approved applications for agricultural land. As regards the number of requisitions remaining on the books at the end of the year, the position is practically unchanged, except that there is a small increase in the number of native holdings awaiting survey or completion of titles and a large increase in area of forest reserves to be dealt with.

"The map of the Anglo-Siamese boundary was completed and printed and delivered with the Commissioners' report to their respective Governments.

"The Central Drawing Office and Photo-Litho. Section were kept fully occupied throughout the year, the detail map of Kuala Lumpur, which is now being published, adding a good deal to their labours. Three of the sheets of the Topographical Survey

were printed and published during the year. The usefulness of the Instrument-Repairing Section was checked by the resignation of the Chief Instrument Repairer and the invaliding of his assistant. Neither was replaced during the year under report.

"The Technical School passed out 26 Probationers for the Department—mostly for the Revenue Survey Branch.

"The gross cost of the Revenue Survey Branch was \$849,150, and deducting revenue recovered the net cost amounted to \$590,498. The percentage of cost recovered was 30.5.

"The total area surveyed for registration of title in some form, or for reserve, was 270,375 acres, an increase of about 5,500 acres. The cost per acre showed a slight increase due to the fact that a smaller number of large estates and forest reserves and a very considerably increased number of small holdings were surveyed."

TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH.

68. The Colonial Topographical Section lent by the War Office continued to work throughout the year in Negri Sembilan. The strength was increased by the addition of two non-commissioned officers. One full sheet was completed, and another was finished all but the final examination; work was also carried on on three other sheets which should be completed in the first half of the current year. The cost was about \$55 per square mile, and the average rate per man per working day was 0.51 square mile. The work is much hampered by uncertain weather and the absence of regular seasons, so much so that the average number of full working days in a month is about 17 only.

SURVEY CLASS.

69. The supply of suitable candidates is still insufficient; 39 were admitted during the year: 27 Indians and 12 Malays; no Chinese applied for admission. Of the Indians only two had been locally educated; of the Malays about two-thirds had passed the fourth standard; and, as the Surveyor-General points out, "it is difficult to take up the technical education of lads thus poorly provided."

XI.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

70. Particulars as to Indian Immigration are given in the following table:

Year.	Arrivals at Penang.				Proceeding to Federated Malay States.			
	Inden- tured.	Free labour.	Traders, etc.	Total.	Inden- tured.	Free labour.	Traders, etc.	Total (about).
1909	4,119	20,288	25,409	49,816	3,013	17,687	8,000	28,700
1910	2,523	56,002	25,198	83,723	829	50,475	8,000	59,300
1911	Nil	78,356	30,115	108,471	Nil	67,403	11,000	78,000
1912	Nil	73,671	32,257	106,928	Nil	65,102	12,000	77,000
1913	Nil	91,236	27,347	118,583	Nil	76,878	9,000	85,878

This is the highest figure ever recorded, exceeding that for 1911 by 10,112.

The number of assisted passages paid from the Tamil Immigration Fund was 87,542½ as against 76,765½ in 1912.

The number returning from the Federated Malay States to India is estimated at 50,000, giving an approximate excess of arrivals over departures of 35,000.

It is estimated by the Controller of Labour that the Tamil population, which at the census of 1911 numbered 156,730, had risen to 220,000 at the end of 1912. This figure includes Telugus and Malayalees.

QUARANTINE.

71. Quarantine arrangements at the new station worked excellently during the year, and except on three occasions immigrants for Selangor and Negri Sembilan were taken direct to Port Swettenham for observation.

Only eight steamers were quarantined during the year, but in accordance with established practice all assisted passengers were detained at the quarantine station for a period of observation.

In three cases disease afterwards broke out: small-pox from the *Tara* in April, plague from the *Taroba* in July, and cholera from the same steamer in November.

HEALTH.

72. The following table shows the percentage of deaths among Indian free labourers in the four States for the past four years:

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Perak	2.91	4.98	3.43	2.55
Selangor	4.72	6.03	3.72	2.97
Negri Sembilan	6.21	19.56	11.40	5.32
Pahang	6.25	10.95	7.83	4.66

This continued improvement in the health of Indian labourers, especially in the case of Negri Sembilan, is very satisfactory.

73. In Perak there are 63 estate hospitals serving 93 estates, in Selangor 49 hospitals serving 143 estates, in Negri Sembilan 43 hospitals serving 62 estates, while in Pahang seven estates maintain their own hospitals.

74. The average estate population was:

—	Indian.	Chinese.	Javanese.	Others.	Total.
Perak	52,552	3,236	6,292	5,580	67,660
Selangor	77,075	8,478	3,007	1,244	89,804
Negri Sembilan	12,012	12,186	1,949	1,295	27,442
Pahang	837	1,181	949	377	3,344
Total ...	142,476	25,081	12,197	8,496	188,250

The above figures are taken from returns supplied by 226 estates in Perak, 263 in Selangor, 107 in Negri Sembilan, and 12 in Pahang.

RECRUITING.

75. Very little recruiting is now done by licensed recruiters, the vast majority of this work being done by kanganies with licences issued by the Immigration Committee.

The number of licences so issued was 10,806 as against 10,145 in 1912; these figures include licences for the Straits Settlements, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis.

Independent labourers to the number of 2,750 received free passages.

About 19 per cent. of the labour coming into the Federated Malay States with assisted passages consisted of women.

"The results," the Controller writes, "both as regards the number and quality of the labour recruited and the comparative infrequency of complaints of improper recruiting, must be considered most satisfactory."

76. There was an increase in the immigrants from Negapatam and a decrease from Madras; the latter is said to be due to the exceptionally prosperous conditions prevailing in the northern districts. It is however to these districts that it will probably be necessary to look for further increases to the labour forces, and the question of establishing an emigration depôt at some port in the north of the Madras Presidency is still engaging attention.

77. The amount standing to the credit of Indians in the Post Office Savings Banks of the various States on the 31st December, 1913, is shown in the following statement supplied by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs:

	Merchants.		Clerks.		Labourers.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang...	106	12,052 38	534	53,967 85	1,142	100,229 96	803	104,373 89	2,585	270,624 08
Perak ...	84	16,968 63	287	31,501 84	773	81,822 61	894	123,302 88	2,038	253,595 96
Total ...	190	29,021 01	821	85,469 69	1,915	182,052 57	1,697	227,676 77	4,623	524,220 04

The classification of depositors into clerks, labourers, etc., can only be regarded as a very rough one.

The total amount on deposit has increased by \$62,302.26 since the end of 1912, and the number of depositors has increased by 739. It is satisfactory that the increase credited to labourers in the same period is \$41,649.90 and that the number of depositors classified as labourers has increased by 410.

78. The revenue collected by the Immigration Committee amounted to \$1,227,542.79, from which \$200,000 was repaid on account of the loan granted by the Government in 1911.

The chief heads of expenditure were:

Passages from India ...	\$533,928
Recruiting allowances ...	235,453
Quarantine expenses ...	208,384
Train fares and embarkation charges ...	71,428

79. In the three Western States 85 estate schools were maintained for the education of children of labourers, nine in Perak (three being Government schools), 72 in Selangor, and four in Negri Sembilan.

80. A Home for decrepit Indians was opened in Kuala Lumpur in November, Government contributing the site and buildings, to accommodate 192 inmates.

LABOURERS' SAVINGS
AND REMITTANCES.

IMMIGRATION
COMMITTEE.

EDUCATION.

HOME FOR DECREPIT
INDIANS.

The Home is under the management of the Immigration Committee. Persons duly certified to be decrepit are admitted and cared for; when fit to travel they are sent, if they desire, to India. If repatriation takes place within one month of admission their former employer is called on to pay the cost, in other cases it is borne by the State.

Apart from the Home, 780 Indians were repatriated: estate managers paid the expenses of 332 of these. The British India Steam Navigation Company gave most generous assistance, issuing 271½ free tickets and 28 tickets at reduced rates. A sum of \$916 was spent by the Department on this service.

NETHERLANDS
INDIAN LABOUR.

81. The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers on estates in the Federated Malay States was 12,197, divided among 163 estates.

The total number of contracts for service registered under the Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection Enactment was 1,815, of which 959 were for men and 856 for women.

The cost of obtaining these labourers had risen by the end of the year to \$125 per head.

A large amount of desertion is again reported, as might be expected when it is remembered that the wages for contract labourers is 25 cents a day with food, while free labourers can earn 40 or 50 cents.

Health conditions are still by no means satisfactory, though there is considerable improvement on the returns of the previous year. The percentage of deaths among contract labourers was 27.1. The health of free Javanese labourers was, on the other hand, very satisfactory.

The recruiting of Netherlands Indian labourers continues to be very unsatisfactory, and, unless some more satisfactory method can be found, the use of this class of labour may be greatly prejudiced.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

82. The Federal Council met twice during the year, at Kuala Kangsar in July and at Kuala Lumpur in November.

Twenty-seven Federal Enactments were passed.

The more immediately important of these were the Machinery Enactment, the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, the Betting Enactment, the Agricultural Pests Enactment, the Malay Reservations Enactment, and the Electricity Enactment.

To those to whom the future prosperity of the Malay is an object of constant endeavour, the Malay Reservations Enactment will appear as of the first importance. The great demand for agricultural land brought the Malay face to face with a temptation which he found difficult to resist, and there arose a danger of ancestral holdings passing into the hands of foreigners. The necessity for legislation was strongly felt and advocated by the Rulers: the decision to promote legislation was arrived at in 1911, and the present Enactment, giving full recognition to the respect due to vested interests, may be regarded as one of the rare cases in which the end justifies the means.

XIII.—JUDICIAL.

83. There were 85 appeals from decisions of a Judicial Commissioner in criminal cases. Of these, six were allowed, in one case a new trial was ordered, and 78 were dismissed or summarily rejected.

There were 41 civil appeals; the Court of appeal sat six times, four times in Kuala Lumpur and twice in Ipoh.

There were 22 convictions for murder, and the sentence of death was carried out in nine cases.

In original criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court there were 253 convictions with 114 acquittals: the figures for 1912 were 338 and 153.

There were 201 appeals from Magistrates as against 217 in 1912. Of these, 54 were successful, in 25 the sentence was varied, and one case was sent back for trial.

In original civil jurisdiction 1,437 cases were entered, and on the appellate side 104 appeals from the decisions of Magistrates were recorded.

Assizes were held for criminal business 11 times in Kuala Lumpur, and six times in Ipoh; for criminal and civil business there were 11 assizes at Seremban, six at Taiping, four at Bentong and three at Kuantan.

COMPANIES.

84. The Registrar reports that, during the year, 52 new British and Foreign Companies were registered; 20 local Companies were incorporated; and nine locally incorporated Companies went into liquidation.

XIV.—POLICE.

85. The authorized strength of the Force was 3,320 of all ranks. On 1st January, 1914, the actual strength was only nine short of this number, but this had only been achieved by augmenting the Indian Contingent to supply the deficiency in the Malay Contingent, which was short of full strength by 131 constables.

RECRUITING.

86. There were in all 482 enlistments as compared with 631 in 1912; casualties amounted to 399, or 83 short of the enlistments.

The increased rates of pay have not yet had much effect in attracting Malays to the Force, and it seems clear that tapping rubber trees at 40 cents a day possesses more attractions than a life of discipline and routine in the Police.

DISCIPLINE.

87. The discipline in the Force can hardly be regarded satisfactory as there has been an increase of offences in all the Contingents with the exception of Pahang. The cause is variously assigned: to the preponderance of very young policemen, untrained Inspectors, facilities for obtaining liquor, and recruiting from an inferior class of Indian.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline showed an increase of 576 offences, of which Negri Sembilan was responsible for 290.

HEALTH.

88. The health of the Force does not appear to have been good: 3,518 men were admitted to hospital, and 2,766 were granted leave and treated as out-patients; the total number treated exceeded that in 1912 by 1,239. There were 19 deaths.

The total cost of the Police was \$1,302,971.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

89. In the table below will be found the number of noxious animals destroyed for which rewards were paid:

RETURN OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS DESTROYED AND REWARDS PAID.

—				1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Crocodiles	...	...	...	1,170	774	736	1,741	1,588
„ Eggs	...	...	...	2,420	1,313	1,892	2,862	1,389
Tigers	...	...	...	65	65	58	57	99
Leopards	...	...	...	37	31	40	22	53
Panthers	...	...	...	12	18	16	24	6
Bears	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1
Snakes	...	...	...	2,805	698	370	327	355
Rewards paid	...	...	...	\$6,131	\$4,321	\$3,618	\$10,352	\$11,227

There is a decrease in the number of crocodiles and eggs destroyed, which is possibly due to the discontinuance of the rates of the preceding year.

CRIME.

90. There were 8,713 seizable offences reported as against 9,155 in the previous year, a decrease of 442 cases; there were 3,441 arrests and 2,485 convictions: the decrease was general throughout the States.

The non-seizable offences reported increased from 42,679 in 1912 to 47,977—an indication of greater police activity in the matter of minor offences against local laws rather than an increase in serious crime, of which the return of seizable offences affords the more correct indication.

91. The more serious crimes are shown in the following tabular statement:

Crime.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Reported.	Discovered.	Reported.	Discovered.	Reported.	Discovered.	Reported.	Discovered.	Reported.	Discovered.
Murder	51	32	55	31	64	43	95	57	98	66
Homicide	6	5	8	3	10	8	12	11	12	12
Gang-robbery	126	45	96	25	66	23	126	47	112	34
Highway robbery	55	15	48	17	Included in robbery					
House-breaking	251	88	219	49	278	61	273	59	242	69
Robbery	186	53	126	40	185	61	233	63	174	59
Theft, serious	268	68	247	43	295	54	383	81	270	65
Total	943	386	799	208	898	250	1,122	318	908	305

92. During the year, 511 persons in all were banished. Of these, 484 were Chinese, Malay and Javanese 3, Indians 22, and Europeans 2.

93. The following table gives a comparative statement of the routine work for the past two years:

Nature of work.	Dealt with in 1912.	Dealt with in 1913.
Offenders registered ...	12,300	8,365
Recidivists re-registered ...	2,103	2,214
Records deleted ...	387	181
Searches made on enquiries ...	17,148	15,909
Identifications ...	2,569	2,477
F.M.S. banishment informations prepared ...	284	413
Inter-prison identifications ...	221	83
Returned deportees detected ...	42	28
Criminal candidates for Police and Government employment ...	25	27

94. The new registration work was considerably less than in 1912, due to the completion of the Straits Settlements accumulated records during 1912. Current crime remains at practically the same figure.

The total is made up as follows:

	First offenders.	Recidivists.
Current crime, F.M.S. ...	4,274	1,305
„ „ S.S. ...	3,095	800
Alor Star records ...	289	74
Kulim ...	175	29
Perlis ...	1	1
Labuan ...	18	1
F.M.S. and S.S. banishees ...	211	—
Siamese ...	182	4
Deserters, S.S. Police ...	3	—
„ F.M.S. Police ...	25	—
S.S. accumulated records ...	62	—
Indian bad characters identified in F.M.S. ...	7	—
Local bad characters (unconvicted) ...	23	—
Total ...	8,365	2,214

XV.—PRISONS.

95. On 1st January, 1913, there were 1,578 prisoners in the Federated Malay States. During the year, 8,206 were admitted, and on 31st December there were 1,537 remaining in the various prisons.

Of these last, 19 were females.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 1,520, precisely the same number as in the previous year.

Taking the population at 1,100,000, the proportion of convictions was 413 per 100,000 of the population. The average duration of the sentences imposed during the year was just over seven years.

Of the 590 long-sentence prisoners, 38 were under sentence for returning from banishment, and 81 had previous convictions recorded against them.

There were 10 executions as against 22 in 1912.

Of the 9,784 prisoners who passed through the gaol, 1,543 were treated in hospital; the daily average of sick was 73, and there were 54 deaths, amounting to 3.5 per cent. of the total treated.

The total cost of the Federated Malay States Prisons was \$285,400; the revenue gained was \$26,723, and the cost of maintenance per head was \$170.

In the Convict Establishment, Taiping, the prisoners engaged on remunerative work brought in an annual average of \$54 per man.

The figures for beri-beri case are given below :

1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

The number in 1908 was 126.

XVI.—MALAY STATES GUIDES.

RECRUITING.

96. The Commandant reports that the Regiment has been up to strength throughout the year, and that the class of men offering for enlistment continued good.

The discipline of the Regiment was very good.

COMPOSITION OF THE REGIMENT.

97. On the 31st December, 1913, the Regiment consisted of :

Sikhs...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Punjabi Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	102
Pathans	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malay (Armourer)	...	...	...	...	...	1

MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

98. The year has been of great importance as regards the Battery.

Mules were purchased in North China, and arrived in April, and the Battery may now be regarded as an efficient mobile unit.

The cost of the Regiment was \$449,094, an increase of \$92,142.

XVII.—MUSEUMS.

99. The expenditure on the Museums was \$35,593.

The extension to the Museum Building was well in hand at the end of the year, and it is anticipated that it will shortly be opened and occupied.

Expeditions were made to the following places: the island of Koh Samui and Koh Pennan, and the province of Bandon in the north-east of the Peninsula, Gunong Kerbau (Perak), Bagan Datoh, Gunong Mengkuang Lebah (Selangor), Gunong Tampin (Negri Sembilan), and the Benom foothills (Pahang).

Considerable additions have been made of late years to the zoological section, and the following figures may be found of interest.

Number of races of mammals known from the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands is 293. Of these, 257 are represented in the Museums.

Of the 628 species of birds ascribed to the Peninsula, the Federated Malay States Museums possess specimens of 589.

In the expeditions during the year, 37 vertebrates new to the collection were obtained. Of these, 14 have hitherto been unrecorded from the Peninsula, while 13 are new to science.

A considerable amount of attention was given to botany, and two large collections and several smaller ones have been sent to Kew for examination.

A Committee was appointed to consider the formation of a collection of living animals, and to advise on the site: the report was received towards the close of the year and the matter is still under consideration.

FISHERIES.

100. The revenue from Fisheries in the Western States was \$27,195; in 1912 the revenue was \$26,329. The number of fishermen is estimated to be 3,968 and the taxation works out at \$0.85 per head—practically the same as in the previous year.

On the East Coast a fairly good year, but very irregular, is reported, "the rule being several blank, or nearly blank days, followed by one day on which every boat would come in loaded rather more deeply than appeared safe."

A commencement was made with the collection of detailed statistics regarding the earnings of certain classes of fishermen. Two complete months' investigations at Kuala Kurau of the earnings of large seine nets worked by Malays and Chinese showed that the former earned 91.7 cents per man for each working day, and the latter 89.2 cents.

XVIII.—MEDICAL.

POPULATION.

101. The estimated population of the Federated Malay States is put at 1,117,625, calculated according to the usual methods for ascertaining the mean population.

The number of deaths was 38,000, giving a death-rate of 34.0 per mille as against 40,901 and a death-rate of 37.8 per mille in 1912.

The total births registered amounted to 26,349, giving a rate of 23.05 per mille as against 25,427 with a birth-rate of 23.5 per mille.

The percentage of increase and decrease among the various nationalities is as follows compared with 1912:

				Increase.		Decrease.
Europeans	...	...	...	—	...	.65
Eurasians...	...	...	...	1.46	...	—
Chinese	...	...	...	1.72	...	—
Malays	...	...	...	—	...	3.28
Indians	..	...	...	4.17	...	—

The unsatisfactory figure in this table is that for Malays.

HOSPITALS.

102. The Medical Institutions maintained by Government are :

	Hospitals.	Gaol Hospitals.	Lunatic Asylums.	Leper Asylums.
Perak ...	16	3	1	2
Selangor ...	12	1	1	1
N. Sembilan ...	7	1	—	—
Pahang ...	5	4	—	—
Total ...	40	9	2	3

There are in addition the Decrepit Ward in Taiping, and the Vagrant and Tai Wah Wards in Selangor.

The number of in-patients treated was 100,660, an increase of 3,498.

Out-patients numbered 251,590, of whom 52,378 were treated by the travelling dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

103. There were under treatment during the year 696 lunatics, among whom there were 57 deaths.

The recovery rate of patients is only 20.67 per cent., but "account must be taken of the number of transfers admitted, the great majority of whom were hopeless, being either chronics or even demented. Many of them had been insane for years."

The rate of recovery among male cases transferred and those directly admitted was 4.67 per cent. and 35.95 per cent. On the female side there were no transfers and the recovery rate was 43.18 per cent.

The new wards for the reception of Colonial patients were put in hand, and good progress was made.

The number of lunatics under treatment at the end of 1913 was 422 males and 92 females.

LEPERS.

104. There were 762 cases under treatment in the asylums during the year. Of these, three were repatriated, 37 absconded, and 143 died.

MALARIA.

105. There were 16,414 deaths from malaria as compared with 17,870 in 1912.

Good work has been done by the Malaria Advisory Board, and the results obtained have been very encouraging.

The thanks of the Government are due to the unofficial gentlemen who have given some of their valuable time to the work of the Board.

Several estates have taken up this work with good results, and, with the spread of general interest in the prevention of malaria, there is reason to anticipate an increase in the number of private undertakings in the near future.

The Travelling Entomologist was engaged in the prosecution of enquiries into the biology of the mosquito, a work which carried him all over the Federated Malay States and parts of the Colony; he was also in charge of the experiments connected with the introduction of the fish known as "millions," of which he is able to report "that the fish are breeding and increasing, though they are not yet numerous enough to do much practical good, and that in one place they seem to have established themselves in a natural water of the country."

The Entomologist was also engaged in the formation of a Malaria Bureau, and Bureau of Medical Entomology, and published a "Short Key to the Anophelines of Malaya."

106. There were a few cases of small-pox and cholera during the year, but no serious outbreak occurred.

PHTHISIS.

107. There were 1,771 cases of phthisis with 884 deaths as against 2,542 cases in 1912. The prevalence of this disease is still a matter of concern, as the cases treated in hospital do not give a complete record.

BERI-BERI.

108. There were 6,409 cases with 716 deaths as against 5,676 cases with 657 deaths in the previous year.

The Principal Medical Officer fears that, with the fall in the price of tin, the Chinese labourer will be compelled to live more economically, and there may be an increase in the number of cases in the near future.

VETERINARY.

109. There were a few outbreaks of rinderpest, none however of a serious nature, and they were quickly got under control.

Over 14,500 head of cattle passed through the quarantine stations during the year.

XIX.—INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

110. Considerable attention has been given to the preparation of a remedial agent for beri-beri.

Experiments hitherto have been on a small scale, and are undoubtedly in favour of the value of the remedy: it is hoped that it may be possible to make trials on a scale and under circumstances from which evidence as to the utility of the preparation may be obtained with some degree of reliability.

Investigations were also conducted regarding leprosy, blackwater fever, dysentery, cholera and other diseases.

XX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

111. Below is set out a comparative table showing the number of Post Offices and the work done by the Department during the past five years:

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Post Offices ...	61	63	69	75	82
Correspondence, excluding registered letters and parcels ...	8,574,644	10,762,268	12,715,876	14,886,510	16,932,296
Registered letters ...	416,312	470,054	516,022	519,958	616,636
Parcels ...	65,130	90,896	93,368	113,182	151,476
Pole mileage, telegraphs and telephones ...	1,437	1,556	1,714	1,921	2,009
Wire mileage, telegraphs ...	1,931	2,018	6,161	6,895	7,822
„ telephones ...	2,380	3,117			
Telegrams despatched ...	263,435	329,365	355,853	371,983	422,410
„ received ...	267,144	441,759	363,759	380,793	419,066
Subscribers to telephones ...	532	631	726	829	993
Deposits in Savings Bank ...	4,536	5,312	6,200	7,105	8,036
Amount to credit of depositors on 31st December ...	\$ 490,508	\$ 582,080	\$ 689,499	\$ 789,780	\$ 842,218
Value of money orders and postal orders ...	\$3,082,894	\$3,526,193	\$4,436,668	\$5,549,419	\$6,558,688

In every branch of postal business there has been a noticeable increase.

The revenue collected amounted to \$679,861, an increase of \$67,443; the expenditure was \$1,275,457, of which sum \$681,085 is annually recurrent.

In the Savings Bank there was an increase of 931 depositors, the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being \$104.

XXI.—PRINTING.

112. The cost of the Department was \$102,133 as against \$87,489 in 1912.

The number of men employed at the end of the year was 223; there were 125 resignations and 156 new hands were engaged.

The new premises in Brickfields Road were occupied in June when the new plant had been erected; this new machinery will about double the printing capacity of the office.

The revenue amounted to \$30,230 as against \$26,740 in 1912; this in no way represents the work done by the Department, as, apart from the New States, the Railway is the only Department which pays for its printing.

There was some improvement in the health of the staff.

XXII.—EDUCATION.

113. The expenditure on Education, exclusive of buildings, was \$396,262 as compared with \$373,356 in 1912.

The number of schools under the supervision of the Department was 393, average enrolment 24,875, and average attendance 20,868. All these figures show a slight increase over the previous year.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

114. There were in all 31 English schools with an average enrolment of 4,564 boys and 1,229 girls, with an average attendance of 4,199 boys and 1,069 girls; the percentage of average attendance was 92.0 for boys and 86.9 for girls.

MALAY SCHOOLS.

115. The following table gives the comparative figures for the Malay vernacular schools for the past four years:

Year.	Average enrolment.		Average attendance		Per cent.
1910	...	16,640	...	13,670	82.15
1911	...	17,007	...	13,436	79.00
1912	...	17,187	...	13,984	81.36
1913	...	18,049	...	14,732	81.07

The figures include both boys and girls.

The results are not satisfactory so far, and there appears to be no advantage to be gained in increasing the number of schools while the supply of trained teachers is inadequate even for existing schools. A further difficulty arises from the tendency of parents to remove their children from school as soon as they become capable of adding their quantum to the family exchequer.

In Perak alone not more than two per cent. of the children enrolled proceeded to the fifth, the highest standard.

A training college for teachers for vernacular schools was opened at Matang in Perak, and the result of the few months' working gives good hopes for the future of the experiment.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

116. Sixty-five students received instruction during the year; of these, 52 were for the Survey Office, eight for the Railway, three for the Public Works Department, and two for the Forest Department. Except as a school for survey students, it must be admitted that the school has fallen very far short of what was anticipated, and, even with those who do attend, the indifferent educational equipment of the majority makes their technical training a matter of considerable difficulty.

MALAY COLLEGE, KUALA KANGSAR.

117. The number on the books at the end of the school year was 136: twenty-one boys left during the year to take up positions in the Government Service.

At the end of the year the special class numbered 11; the class was severely tested by examinations in all the subjects of the Malay Probationers' Course, and also took Standards II and III in the Civil Service Course in Malay.

The general health of the school was good, and its reputation in sports and athletics was well maintained, the Cadet Corps being always highly spoken of.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

118. The following table shows the work carried out by the Public Works Department during the year:

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Personal emoluments ...	\$ 464,855	\$ 482,639	\$ 493,733	\$ 551,374	\$ 586,844
Other charges, for working of staff ...	\$ 245,598	\$ 292,056	\$ 333,223	\$ 613,450	\$ 787,710
Maintenance of buildings, roads, etc. ...	\$ 2,260,969	\$ 2,393,350	\$ 2,497,966	\$ 2,667,858	\$ 2,954,458
Construction and improvement of works ...	\$ 3,823,360	\$ 3,130,169	\$ 3,734,219	\$ 4,188,130	\$ 6,076,245
Miscellaneous ...	\$ 2,629	\$ 4,381	\$ 10,874	\$ 4,891	\$ 4,823
Total expenditure ...	\$ 6,797,402	\$ 6,302,595	\$ 7,070,015	\$ 8,025,703	\$ 10,410,080
Cart-roads, metalled, miles	1,875	1,960	1,998	2,076	2,163
„ unmetalled „	225	248	234	217	210
Bridle-roads and paths „	1,478	1,479	1,540	1,560	1,641

119. The expenditure on road construction was \$959,202, and road maintenance amounted to \$2,056,780, being \$1,012 per mile—in this latter figure town streets are included.

The bridge over the river at Telok Datok revealed unexpected difficulties, and the contract was cancelled by mutual consent.

The work is now in the hands of the Public Works Department Factory.

120. The expenditure on Works and Buildings was :

Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	\$ 493,550
Special Services	...	...	...	...	3,778,121
					<hr/> \$4,271,671 <hr/>
On Roads, Streets and Bridges :					
Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	\$2,121,353
Special Services	...	...	...	...	2,371,268
					<hr/> \$4,492,621 <hr/>

121. The following are some of the important works under construction during the year :

	FEDERAL.	Total estimated cost.
Supreme Court	...	\$ 195,500
Chandu Monopoly Buildings	...	115,500
Museum Extension	...	130,000
Quarantine Station, Port Swettenham	...	480,716
Extensions to Central Lunatic Asylum	...	150,820
PERAK.		
State Mosque, Kuala Kangsar	...	226,500
Infants' School, King Edward VII School, Taiping	...	25,000
Hospital, Ipoh	...	261,500
Town Hall with Post Office, Ipoh	...	225,000
Fire Station, Ipoh	...	40,000
Reconstruction, Town Drains, Taiping	...	61,480
Water Supply, Lower Perak Delta	...	1,400,000
„ Sungei Siakup and Kuala Kurau	...	187,000
SELANGOR.		
Abattoirs, Kuala Lumpur	...	112,000
Extension to Waterworks, Kuala Lumpur	...	14,000
Additions to Water Supply, Klang	...	54,500
River Wall, Kuala Lumpur	...	37,000
NEGRI SEMBILAN.		
New Public Offices, Seremban	...	75,000
PAHANG.		
Public Offices with Court-house	...	67,000
Water Supply and Drainage, Raub	...	77,000
Water Supply, Beserah	...	13,000

The sums provided for these items make a total of over \$3,000,000 : the entire provision under this heading amounted to \$6,474,719.

122. The following roads were under construction :

PERAK.

Klian Intan-Baling
 Baling-Kuala Ketil (Kedah)
 Extension (southwards) of Tronoh Road
 Kuala Dipang-Malim Nawar
 Lahat-Sungei Raia
 Tanjong Rambutan-Chemor
 Sitiawan-Lekir
 Jenderata-Bagan Datoh
 Changkat Loba-Bukit Merah

SELANGOR.

Sungei Bogan extension
 Kepong to Kuala Selangor boundary
 Pendamaran Road deviation
 Morib-Sepang
 Sungei Buaia extension
 Telok Datok to Bangi
 Bangi to Semenyih
 Pengkalān Kundang-Kuang

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Selang to Batang Benar
 Rantau to Ulu Sawah
 Lukut to Kuala Lukut
 Ulu Pedas to Kundor

PAHANG.

Benta-Kuantan
 Lubok Pakir Railway Station-Kuala Krau
 Gap to Tranum (reconstruction)
 Street Extensions, Kuantan.

The total provision in the Budget for roads, streets and bridges was \$4,003,109.

Of the Benta-Kuantan road $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles only remain to be metalled.

123. The problem of the maintenance of road surfaces continued to present considerable difficulties.

In Kuala Lumpur district, where there is no really good metal, extensive use was made of tarco, but in the other States the course adopted was the early repair of pit-holes and the use of stone capable of withstanding the pounding of motor-bus traffic.

Both methods achieved a fair measure of success.

In Perak, tar macadam, and in Selangor, concrete was put down over a short section, but these experiments are still in their infancy, and definite information as to their advantages is not yet obtainable.

In addition to the cost of maintenance which amounted, approximately, to \$2,056,870, a further sum of \$944,341 was spent on the improvement of existing roads.

RIVER CLEARING.

124. On river clearing and improvements a sum of \$100,950 was spent, but a great deal yet remains to be done in this direction. The Director writes:

"It is important that schemes for river improvement in the other States should be prepared, as the opening up of land accelerates the rate at which water flows off and finds its way into the river."

DREDGING.

125. The dredger was at Kuantan for 192 days, out of which dredging was done on 171 days. Only 13 days were lost on account of bad weather or stoppage—eight days were occupied by preparations for work on arrival and for the departure of the fleet at the end of the season.

A channel through the bar, 100 feet in width, was completed: the length of the channel was 9,900 feet, and 260,912 tons of material were excavated.

WATER SUPPLIES.

126. The expenditure on waterworks (construction and maintenance) is returned at \$446,880. In Perak, extensions were made to estates in Krian and Lower Perak. In Selangor, a settling tank for Kuala Lumpur town supply and increased storage reservoir capacity at Klang were completed. In Pahang, the Beserah supply was finished and the supply for Raub was put in hand.

127. The value of the business done by the Government Factory, Kuala Lumpur, is given as \$538,247, and the profit after allowing for depreciation of buildings and plant was \$44,464. The capital is put down at \$270,067.

The cost of staff, including all allowances, was \$30,820, being 7 per cent. of the expenditure.

XXIV.—RAILWAYS.

128. The following table gives the statistics relating to the Railways for the last five years:

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	* 1912.	* 1913.
Miles open	469	538	559	734	771
No. of Stations	111	119	119	151	165
Passenger revenue	\$ 2,481,388	\$ 3,027,821	\$ 3,731,353	\$ 4,558,964	\$ 5,192,616
Coaching revenue... ..	\$ 2,620,123	\$ 3,221,113	\$ 3,972,125	\$ 4,897,184	\$ 5,577,972
Goods revenue	\$ 2,031,923	\$ 2,186,492	\$ 2,594,652	\$ 3,406,650	\$ 3,903,812
Gross earnings	\$ 5,188,110	\$ 5,868,507	\$ 7,058,689	\$ 8,352,259	\$ 9,506,848
Working expenses	\$ 3,699,767	\$ 3,621,433	\$ 3,777,414	\$ 5,660,510	\$ 6,783,902
Net earnings	\$ 1,488,343	\$ 2,247,074	\$ 3,281,275	\$ 2,691,749	\$ 2,722,946
Capital account at end of year	\$46,514,533	\$51,784,084	\$54,713,294	\$58,995,133	\$69,195,531
Profit on capital	3.18%	4.35%	6.03%	4.56%	3.93%

* Including Johore and Singapore Railways.

129. The total train mileage was 3,351,405, an increase of 156,845 miles as compared with 1912; the number of passengers carried was 13,143,659, an increase of 1,554,386; and goods traffic increased by 184,378 tons to 1,172,794 tons, exclusive of live stock, of which 136,457 head were carried.

The total amount spent on construction was \$7,405,686.

The purchase of the Singapore line from the Colonial Government was completed for a sum of \$4,136,000, and negotiations were in progress for a lease of the Johore State Railway line for a term of years.

The purchase of the Prai Dock and Wharves was under consideration during the year and has since been completed.

The proportion of working expenses to gross was 71.36 : in comparing this with the 67.77 of the previous year it is to be remembered that the expenditure figures cover a period of $12\frac{1}{2}$ months, those on the revenue side only 12 months.

In calculating train mileage also the mileage covered by ballast trains is no longer included.

MOTOR SERVICES.

130. The result of the year's working showed a loss of \$43,026, making a total loss since the commencement of \$291,462.

The motor-bus service from Kuala Lipis to Bentong ceased in June, 1913, and the Kuala Selangor service on the opening of the Railway in September.

ACCIDENTS.

131. There were 34 fatal accidents during the year : in 13 cases Railway servants were the victims, and the remaining 21 being mostly trespassers. There were in addition 54 cases of injury.

Two cases of collision occurred during the year, in one of which a fireman was fatally injured.

132. The total expenditure on constructions and surveys of new lines amounted to \$7,405,686, and the amount set aside for that purpose for the current year is \$11,295,121.

133. The Port Advisory Board met on two occasions to discuss matters connected with the Port, and on one occasion the Board visited Port Swettenham. In this connection the General Manager, Federated Malay States Railways, writes :

"The working of cargo at Port Swettenham has greatly improved in all directions. We are now in a satisfactory position as regards wagons, and with the delivery of the large number still on order, I anticipate that we shall be well in advance of immediate requirements."

XXV.—MALAY STATES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

STRENGTH OF CORPS.

134. The strength of the Corps on the last day of the year was 26 Officers, 4 Sergeant-Instructors, and 587 rank and file ; of the latter, 453 were classed as efficient, 63 were on leave, and 34 were recruits. There were 32 non-efficients.

The Corps paraded in strength for the King's Birthday Parade, and the customary movements were well carried out.

The annual inspection was held by the General Officer Commanding, Straits Settlements, in the presence of His Excellency the High Commissioner : 11 officers and 283 other ranks were on parade.

The following extracts from the Inspecting Officer's report are very gratifying to all who have the welfare of the Corps at heart :

"Good progress has been made by the Malay States Volunteer Rifles during the past year, and the keenness of all ranks has in no way diminished.

"I consider the Corps fit to take its place in the defence of the Malay States."

When the area over which the Corps is recruited and the distances over which a large number of the men have to travel are considered, the presence of over 53 per cent. of the members actually in the Federated Malay States at the annual parade can only be regarded as a very cogent proof of the earnestness and enthusiasm which animate all ranks.

During the inspection parade His Excellency the High Commissioner presented Captain H. R. Shaw with the Volunteer long service medal.

XXVI.—GENERAL.

135. In the month of May, His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by the Chief Secretary and party visited Upper Perak, stopping at Klian Intan and Kroh, and returning by way of Baling and the Muda river.

Universal satisfaction was expressed when it became known that His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer on His Highness the Sultan of Perak the honour of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, an honour which was regarded as the fitting reward of a life of unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, and of earnest promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the natives of the State.

The Sultan was the recipient of many addresses of congratulation, all testifying to the esteem in which His Highness is held, not only by his own subjects but also by all those, European or Oriental, within his borders.

In honour of the occasion Kuala Kangsar was *en fête* for a week; the central feature was the presentation to His Highness the Sultan of the insignia of the Order by His Excellency the High Commissioner in the presence of the Chief Secretary, His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and Staff, the Residents, the Members of the Federal Council, the principal officers and chiefs of the State, and a large number of visitors from all parts of the State.

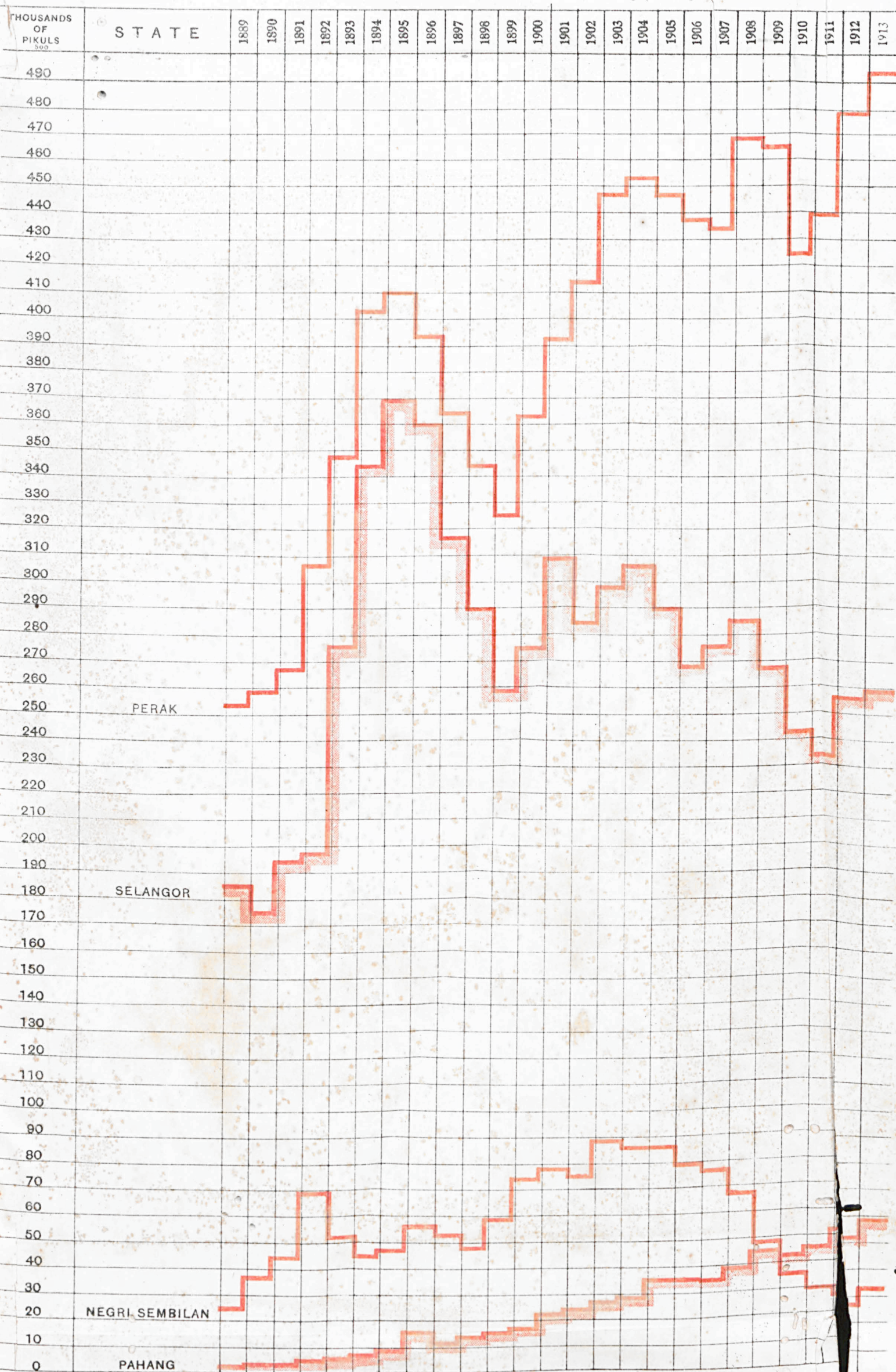
The concluding day saw the laying of the foundation stone of the new mosque, now being erected in commemoration of the long and successful reign of His Highness, who, it may not be unfitting to state here, reaches his silver jubilee on the 5th of April of the current year.

R. G. WATSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

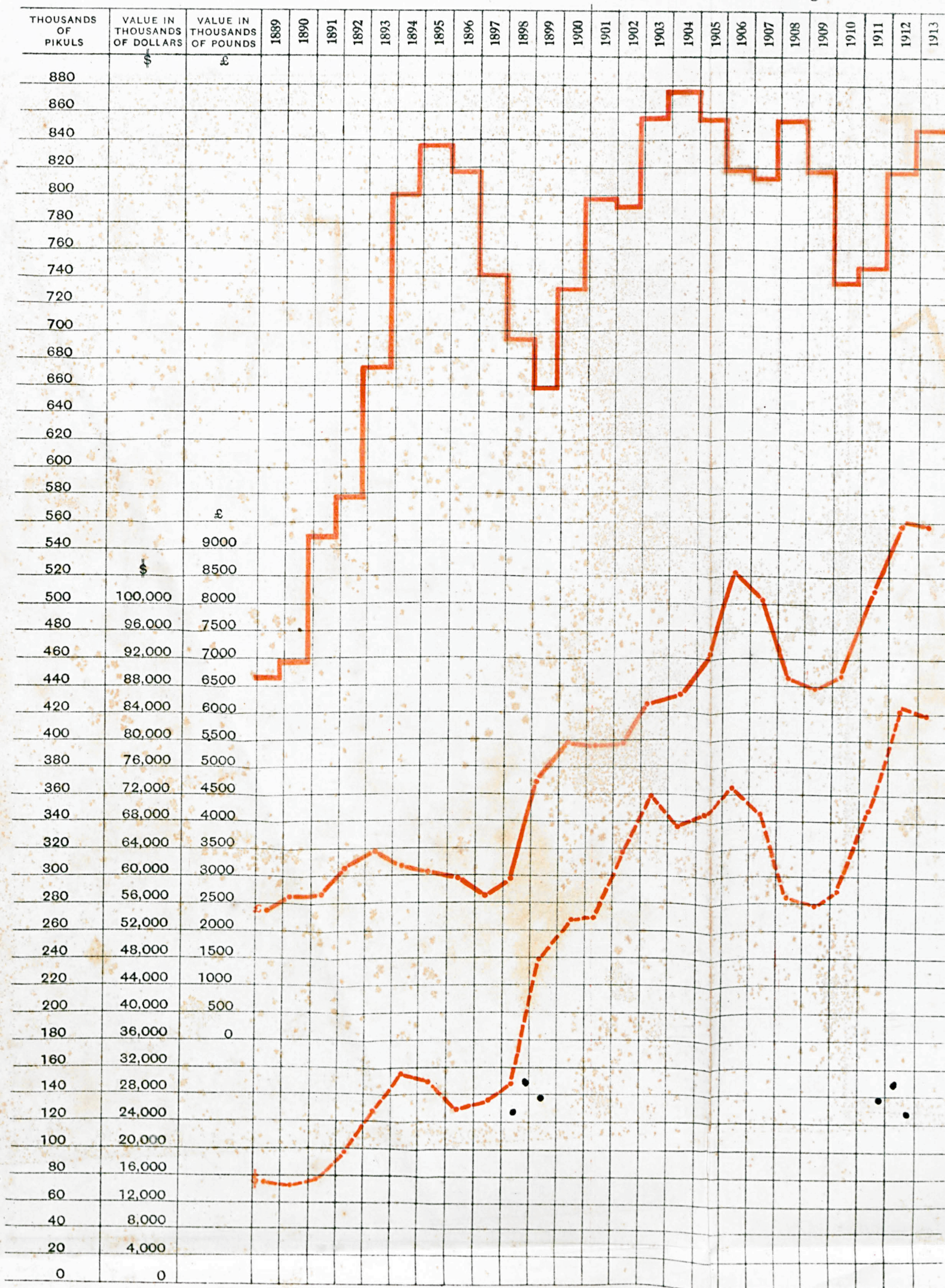
2nd September, 1914.

(CHART A)

Shewing comparative return of Tin and Tin ore from each of the F. M. S. for the last twenty five years

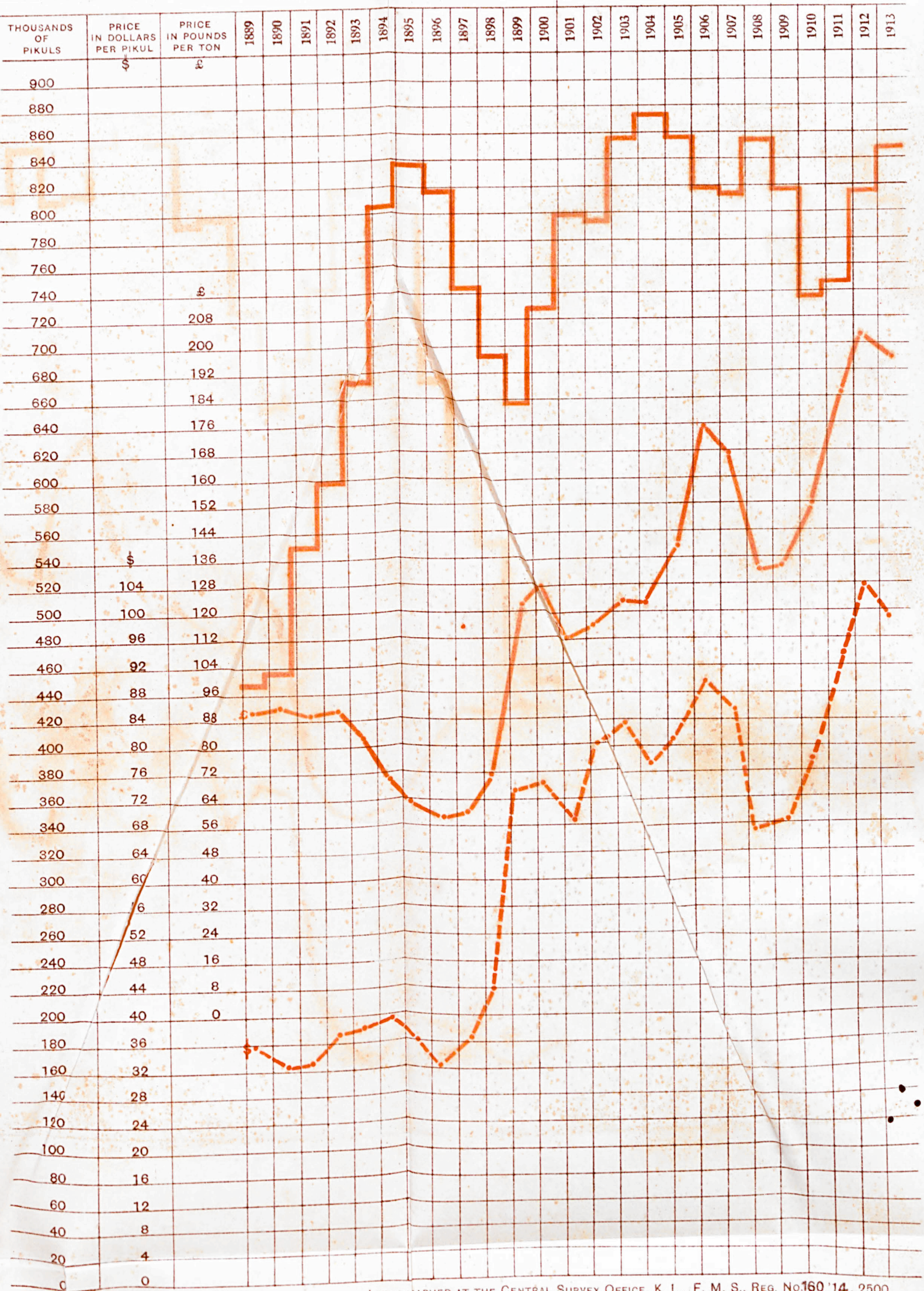


Shewing Export of Tin and Tin ore from the F. M. S. for the last twenty five years and value of same in Dollars and Sterling:



(CHART C)

Shewing Export of Tin and Tin ore from the F. M. S. for the last twenty five years and Average Price in Dollars and Sterling



FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

SPECIAL GENERAL RETURN.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Duty on Tin.	Land Revenue.	Forest Revenue.	Postal and Telegraph Revenue.	Railway Receipts.	Population.					Year.
			Imports.	Exports.						Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,689	1,750,008	190,538	...	26,027	359,025	...	...	...	...	...	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	1,609,401	166,054	...	37,742	406,032	...	...	...	...	...	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	1,573,441	199,680	...	44,286	414,889	214,254	81,592	70,730	57,642	424,218§	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	2,097,274	300,680	...	53,630	537,111	...	...	...	...	...	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	2,602,380	347,600	...	73,941	723,934	...	...	...	...	...	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	3,238,000	457,262	...	89,790	986,617	...	...	...	...	...	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	3,379,813	468,239	...	110,793	1,294,390	...	...	...	...	...	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,855	3,126,974	511,237	...	140,230	1,344,994	...	...	...	...	...	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	2,716,263	636,054	...	141,328	1,294,139	...	...	...	...	...	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	3,210,699	636,927	...	173,709	1,394,720	...	...	...	...	...	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	6,181,542	639,899	...	166,838	1,722,475	...	...	...	...	...	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	7,050,382	712,898	...	191,525	2,254,742	...	...	...	...	...	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	6,968,183	626,114	287,548	202,121	2,377,040	329,665	168,789	96,028	84,113	678,595§	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	8,438,775	661,668	288,053	241,944	2,856,640	...	...	...	...	...	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	9,590,505	721,304	514,657	278,715	3,608,054	381,500	216,920	117,820	85,000	801,240†	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	8,814,688	801,959	589,707	317,639	3,605,029	400,000	234,404	118,747	85,000	838,151†	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	9,249,627	887,593	622,009	296,323	3,940,599	400,000	240,546	119,454	100,000	860,000†	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	10,036,798	1,437,753	598,999	437,487	4,564,100	413,000	283,619	118,408	100,000	915,027†	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	9,395,825	1,701,682	628,315	466,417	5,200,911	431,000	326,642	121,249	100,000	978,891†	1907
1908	24,623,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	7,285,864	1,598,713	560,654	407,407	5,066,153	...	...	...	...	...	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	7,155,124	1,623,876	475,836	556,688	5,188,111	...	...	...	...	...	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	7,162,026	2,201,469	500,806	835,204	5,868,507	...	...	...	...	...	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	8,818,764	2,290,962	604,164	704,730	7,039,789	494,057	294,035	130,199	118,708	1,036,999†	1911
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	10,850,121	2,875,414	603,140	612,418	8,432,647	...	...	...	...	...	1912
*1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	10,698,235	2,790,452	614,953	679,861	9,469,446	...	...	...	...	...	1913

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, \$409,394 and \$436,872. Figures for Pahang first appear in 1889. Federation dates from 1st July, 1896. § A census of the population was taken in 1891, in 1901 and in 1911. The population of Perak in 1879 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1889 at 194,801; that of Selangor in 1884 at 46,568 and in 1887 at 97,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1891. † Estimated. ‡ According to 1911 census.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
* { Perak ...	\$23,970,058	\$25,804,040
{ Selangor ...	15,561,395	16,725,848
{ N. Sembilan ...	3,071,799	2,681,530
{ Pahang ...	1,729,459	2,076,163